The following are the general conclusions drawn by Dr. E. from his experiments:—

(*a.*) Sulphate of Quinidina is an excellent antiperiodic in from 20 to 10 or 5-grain doses. It is probably not inferior in power to quinia. It is easily tolerated by the stomach. (*b.*) Quinidina is a good bitter tonic in from 5 to 3-grain doses. It may be combined with ferruginous tonics in case of anæmia. (*c.*) Quinidina is less disagreeable to the taste and stomach than quinia; moreover it is not accompanied with the unpleasant effects expressed under the term cinchonism.

Sulphate of *Cinchonidina.* (*a.*) Cinchonidina stands next to Quinidina in antiperiodic power. Dose, as an antiperiodic, 20 to 10 grains; as a tonic, 5 to 3 grains. (*b.*) Cinchonidina is agreeable to the stomach, and is not accompanied by symptoms analogous to cinchonism.

Sulphate of *Cinchonia.* (*a.*) This is, doubtless, an antiperiodic, in from 20 to 10-grain doses. (*b.*) The irritability of stomach set up by it is *the* great objection to its ever taking rank as a substitute for either of the preceding alkaloids. (*c.*) This may probably be obviated, to a certain extent, by injecting an efficient solution of it underneath the skin by the hypodermic method. (*d.*) Cinchonia is a good tonic in from 5 to 3-grain doses.

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9. *Kinovic Acid.*—Dr. KERNER states (*Deutsche Klin.*, xx. p. 81.) that this acid is the chief cause of the tonic properties of cinchona bark, and recommends its employment as a therapeutic agent. He employs kinovate of lime as the best form for the administration of the acid; to be given in the form of powder. When given even in large doses it produces no cerebral congestion, as the nitrogenous constituents of bark do, and adults experience not the slightest ill effects after taking daily half or three-quarters of an ounce of the salt. It acts as a bitter and tonic, and is superior to most other bitters. Its most striking effect is upon the peristaltic movement of the intestines, which is at once abated; hence the remedy is a valuable one in severe dysentery and in nervous diarrhœa. Forty grains of the kinovate of lime in powder, or the same quantity in water, to which sufficient phosphoric acid is to be added to precipitate the kinovic acid, is an average dose.—*Syd. Soc. Bienn. Retrosp.* 1869.

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10. *Therapeutic Action of the Iodides of Potassium and Sodium.*—M. RABUTEAU has lately made some experiments on the iodides of these alkalies which have a direct therapeutical bearing. He dieted himself for the space of a month, as far as possible, upon the same kind and quantity of food, and found that he eliminated from 325 to 372 grains of urea daily. He then took 15½ grains of iodide of potassium daily, and found that the quantity of urea daily excreted fell to between 201 and 294 grains. And a similar result was obtained with the iodide of sodium; the diet in both instances continuing unchanged. The absolute quantity of urine discharged was not increased unless, owing to dryness of the throat, more water was ingested. Now, since arsenic taken in small doses occasions the same changes in the urine, and both this and the iodides cause an increase of the appetite and a tendency to the deposit of fat in the body, M. Rabuteau proposes that they should be employed in combination where no counter-indication exists, as remedial means, especially in phthisis, in intermittent fevers, and articular rheumatism, whilst they may also be combined with well-known specifics, as quinia, etc. In gout, iodide of potassium, in large doses, is of value on account of its solvent powers on uric acid.—*Practitioner*, Sept. 1869, from *Centralblatt*, May 29.

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11. *Action of Tartarized Antimony on the Animal Organism.*—From experiments instituted by A. NOBILING (*Schmidt's Jahrbuch*, 1868) to determine what are the effects upon the living organism of tartarized antimony when given in small doses continued for a length of time, he deduces the following conclusions: 1. Tartarized antimony produces two distinct effects, one upon the heart, another upon the alimentary canal. 2. Each of these effects respectively is produced by a single one of the chemicals which enter into the composition of tartarized antimony. The alkali and the antimony. The influence of the first

being exerted upon the heart, of the second upon the alimentary canal. 3. The alkali exercises upon the heart a relaxing or depressing influence. Whether this be caused by its causing a direct paralysis of the muscular texture of the heart or through the action of the alkali upon the cardiac ganglia has not been as yet satisfactorily made out. 4. The tartaric acid of the tartarized antimony exerts no direct or independent action upon the organism. 5. The alkali when given in minute doses, as in the protracted administration of tartarized antimony, causes simply a retardation of the action of the heart. 6. The alkali, when given in small doses, repeated at short intervals, causes, in the first place, an acceleration of the pulse, and an increase in the frequency of respiration, followed by a decrease in both, together with a diminution in the temperature of the body and evident muscular debility. 7. Frequency and fulness of pulse occurring under the influence of the alkali during the use of tartarized antimony are always in inverse relation to each other. 8. Difficulty of respiration, and general plethora, with hypertrophy of the liver, spleen, and kidneys, which were observed to occur after the administration of tartarized antimony, are probably referable to a diminution of action in the heart, and the consequent overloading with venous blood of the large vessels. In the same way is to be explained the frequent occurrence of albuminuria after a long-continued use of tartarized antimony. 9. Death ensuing after the taking of a large dose of tartarized antimony is the result of paralysis of the heart. 10. When the administration of tartarized antimony is long continued, there results, at first, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous coat of the alimentary canal; the longer continuance of the antimony will, after a time, induce, in patches, throughout the stomach and bowels, inflammation of a very acute character, followed by ulceration and consequent inanition. From these facts Dr. N. is led to speak disparagingly of the therapeutic value of tartarized antimony. As an emetic he would reject it entirely—inasmuch as the emesis produced by it is liable to be succeeded by a state of collapse, in consequence of the sedative action of the alkali on the heart. It is also an article altogether unadapted for use in typhoid fever, in pneumonia, bronchitis, and pleurisy. Its apparent beneficial influence in these diseases being counterbalanced by its deleterious action upon the intestinal mucous coat—this is especially to be apprehended when its administration in small doses is required to be continued for a length of time. Finally, the employment of a combination of an alkali with antimony, as in the case of tartarized antimony, is under no circumstances necessary. No perceptible modification of the action of either article upon the living organism being caused by their chemical combination.—*Vierteljahrschrift f. d. Praktische Heilkunde. Prag.* 1869. D. F. C.

12. *New Salve for Chapped Nipples.*—M. BLACQUIÈRE has devised the following ointment, which is said to give unfailing relief to cracked nipples, in three or four applications: Cacao butter, 10 parts; sweet almond oil, 2 parts; extract of rhatany, 1 part. Mix.—*Practitioner*, June, 1869.

13. *New Mode of preparing Medicines for the Army or Navy.*—Dr. ALMÉN, of Upsala, recommends, in order to save space, that various remedies should be prepared for the above services in the form of gelatine leaves or lozenges. The gum, whilst warm, should have a little glycerine added to it, to prevent its becoming hard. The remedy required is then mingled carefully with it, and the whole poured on a flat table, and when cool divided into masses of equal size. This mode of preparation has the advantage that it preserves the drugs to a considerable extent from the injurious effects of external agents, and checks, or altogether prevents, internal changes.—*Practitioner*, Sept. 1869, from *Centralblatt*, June 19.

14. *Preparation of Medicated Pencils.*—An interesting and practical paper has been written on this subject by M. Bouilhon, pharmacien. He remarks that the pencils of nitrate of silver, of tannin, and of various other substances, which are in ordinary use, are always both too hard and too brittle. The point is too hard and sharp, and cannot be applied without doing harm to some deli-